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## YUGOSLAV METALLURGY EXPANDS

NEW MILL WILL UP SHEET METAL OUTPUT -- Borba, No 34, 9 Feb 50

The production of sheet metal of all types (thin, alloyed with zinc, and thick) will greatly increase after the new rolling mill in Jesenice is in full operation. The capacity of the new rolling mill is four to five times as large as that of the old one. In relation to 1939, the production of sheet metal increased 11 percent in 1947, 35 percent in 1948, and 46 percent in 1949, and in 1950 the production is expected to increase 232 percent as compared to 1939. This increase is mainly due to the production of thick sheet metal. With the total exploitation of the new rolling mill, the production of sheet metal will increase 337 percent in 1950 as compared to prewar production.

Modern mechanization of the entire production process in the new rolling mill will increase efficiency sixfold, and 50 percent of the workers will be available for other work.

Before the sheet metal is shipped to shippards, it is carefully examined in special laboratories. The small, old rolling mill produced high-quality sheet metal, so that only 0.6 percent of the thick sheet metal has been discarded by the shipyards. The percentage of loss in the new rolling mill will be even smaller. The new rolling mill will produce high-strength sheet metal and special alloy steels once the 42-meter-long furnace for the thermal processing of sheet metal has been built.

With the building of the new rolling mill, Yugoslavia became independent of foreign countries as regards thick sheet metal. The standard width (over 2 meters) and length (the longest sheet metal thus far produced was 18 meters) of sheet metal will facilitate the construction of the largest ships.

The new C-42 sheet metal constitutes 60 percent of all the material needed for the construction of ships.

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mill is already serially producing thick sheet metal

The Jesenice rolling mill is already serially producing thick sheet metal for ships.

HUGE FORGING SHOP UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Borba, No 36, 12 Feb 50

In Zenica a large forging shop is under construction. It will be equipped with two large steam hydraulic presses of 1,800 tons and 3,500 tons respectively, which will forge large parts for machines, which thus far have been imported. On the smaller press 14-ton machine parts and on the larger press parts up to 70-tons will be forged. The presses will also forge large axles for ship engines, axles for turbines, parts of ship rudders, and axles for Diesel engines of 1,000 and 1,500 horsepower. All these parts have had to be imported from abroad in the past. Also, numerous forged parts for railroad cars and locomotives will be produced by the shop's steam hammers, which have a driving power of 1,500 kilograms.

In addition to the forging shop, a rolling mill for the production of locomotive and railroad car rims also will be erected. The forging shop will make Yugoslav heavy industry independent of imports from foreign countries in many respects. It will provide Yugoslav machine factories and industry in general with 100,000 tons of forged parts per year.

2D BLAST FURNACE TO BE COMPLETED -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 32, 6 Feb 1950

The installation of the second blast furnace in the metallurgical combine in Sisak began in mid-winter of 1949-50. Five furnaces for heating the air which is blown into the blast furnaces have been completed. The second blast furnace, like the first, will have a capacity of 150 tons of pig iron per day. Both furnaces will produce almost as much pig iron in one year as all of prewar Yugoslavia produced during a similar period. The 1934 production was 101,000 tons.

The construction of the rolling mill for seamless steel pipes, which will be attached to the ironworks at Sisak, is continuing through the winter.

In addition to the main 100-meter-long room of the rolling mill, two auxiliary rooms are under construction. The first machines for the production of seamless pipes recently arrived at the ironworks. They will be installed as soon as the rolling mill is under roof. Thus in 1950 Yugoslavia will produce its first seamless pipes, which are used for drilling petroleum, for steam boilers, locomotives, refineries, and hydro installations.

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